THIRD DAY—8TH JUNE 1925.

Before discussions on the budget were resumed, Mr. Md. Abbas Khan's motion for the investigation of the causes that led to the large failures in the last Lower Secondary examination was taken up.

In moving this resolution, Mr. Md. Abbas Khan said that he had already detailed the reasons for the appointment of a Committee while speaking on his original motion. He would only add that the Lower Secondary Examination being the first public examination for the students, it was not desirable that they should be discouraged at a tender age by failure. Repeated failures like this would impede their future development. While in the past the percentage of passes was between 50 and 60, it was as low as about 42 this time. He was of opinion that the rules regulating this examination should be suitably relaxed so as to enable all the students of the average type to get through. In Madras and Bombay the examination itself had been abolished. In Mysore also this question had been once considered, but not given effect to. Though he was not for a similar procedure being adopted here, yet it was necessary that the causes which led to such a large number of failures should be gone into, and for this purpose he suggested that a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials should be formed. Opportunity may be taken to refer the whole scheme of the Lower Secondary Examination for the investigation of this Committee, with a view to see if the examination should be abolished here also.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH in seconding the proposition added that it was not in the interests of the students to place difficulties in the way of their passing. He said that many of the boys appearing for the examination were below 10 years of age and failures in that age would seriously tell upon their future development. After all, it could not be said that success in the Lower Secondary Examination was a sign of any special capacity. The large number of failures take away even the little enthusiasm of the several young boys in the villages.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO in opposing the motion said that it was his experience that the percentage of failures complained of was not due to any prejudices on the part

of either the teachers or the examiners. It was said that the Sadler's Committee favoured automatic selection and promotion of boys and that the boy should be promoted whether he passes in his examination or not. The proposition was not calculated to benefit either the candidates or the country at large. Formerly candidates in the lower classes were not allowed to proceed to the next higher class, unless they passed the annual promotion examination. The authorities did not approve of this course, and the Inspector-General of Education sent a circular to the Headmasters stating that automatic promotions should be given from class to class whether the boy was up to mark or not. The root of the evil, he said, was there, and no wonder, boys failed in large numbers in the public examination. The proper solution was to divide the Lower Secondary classes into sections of not more than 15 or 20 boys and place each of them under efficient teachers on adequate salaries. He appealed to the members to see that the ideals and standard of education were not lowered.

MR. NILIGIRI SANJIVIAH observed that such a large number of failures only meant that there was something wrong with the teachers. Promotion ought to be automatic. But better and abler teachers on adequate pay should be employed to train the boys. Failure at the first examination would result in despair and lead to ruin of all the boys. He would go to the length of suggesting that the S. S. L. C. and University Entrance scheme should also be similarly investigated along with the Lower Secondary scheme.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR said that having been a school master himself he believed that the failures were due more to the indifference of the parents. It was idle to say that there was something wrong in the scheme and that teachers were unfit or that the examiners were partial. It was his experience that school boys generally were wanting in application. It was open to the members of the Assembly to suggest a re-organisation of the scheme, if necessary, but a committee to go into the question of percentage of passes or failures was quite uncalled for. In fact it was desirable that this percentage should be low in the case of the very first examination, so that the impression of a first failure would always remind the student of the need for better application and harder work in future years.

In making a statement on this question the Inspector-General of Education said that the number of boys that had sent up applications during the current year was 4,674 and of those that sat for it was 4,614. The percentage of boys that had secured pass marks was 312. But the Board which consisted of Some University Professors, the Inspector of Schools and some Head Masters, with the Inspector-General as Chairman, raised this percentage to 42 by giving grace marks. This percentage however was lower than that during the past few years. In 1923, 36 per cent of the candidates secured pass marks and this percentage was raised by the Board to 46 by giving grace marks. In 1924, the original percentage was 41, which the Board raised to 51. The Local Examinations Board considered this as a very important matter deserving of investigation. They therefore appointed a Special Committee to consider all the causes for such a large percentage of failures and also to investigate into other incidental questions such as standard of text-books, the syllabus, efficiency of teachers, principles governing promotions in the lower classes and the principle of selection in the Lower Secondary class. This committee was expected to send up its report by October and at this stage it did not appear to him necessary to appoint another committee for the same purpose. The committee consisted of the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools as Chairman and one High School Head Master, one Mistress of Girls' Middle Schools, a District Inspector, the Head Master of a Boys' Middle School and another of an Urdu Middle School. There was also one non-official member—a retired educationist.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN said that he was prepared to whithdraw the motion if one or two more non-officials could be co-opted. He brought to notice that the working of the rural schools was very unsatisfactory and that at marriage seasons some of the schools were actually closed on account of the absence of a teacher. It could not be said that failures were wholly due to the indifference of parents.

The DEWAN replied that the matter was a highly technical one and it was for the Inspector-General to consider the suggestion to co-opt more non-officials. The motion was thereupon withdrawn.

The Assembly next proceeded to consider the Budget.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH observed that with a view to balance the budget, the reserves of previous years were constantly drawn upon recently, and as these reserves are almost exhausted, it could not be expected that future budgets could easily be balanced. It appeared to him that there were four main causes for the present financial stringency. The first of these was that establishments were increasing from year to year. While the cost under service head in 1924-25 was Rs .34½ lakhs, it was expected to be 37 lakhs next year. Unless Government took into their serious consideration the question of reduction of expenditure in this direction, he did not see much hope in the future. The second reason was that excluding the Subsidy, the Military expenditure in 1913-14 was Rs. 8 lakhs, whereas in 1925-26 it was estimated to come to 17 lakhs. That is more than double the figure of 10 years ago. The third reason was that under pension and allowances the expenditure in 1915-16 was Rs. 8¾ lakhs and for the next year it was put down at 15 lakhs. This was not due so much to the fact that the retired officers have lived long as to the multiplication of appointments and increases to pay. The remedy for the reduction of pension charges lay in his opinion, in the alteration of pension rules. Lastly, large sums of money were invested on capital works, but if any such works were found to be not yielding an adequate return or involved heavy loss, such works should be closed down. He wanted this aspect to be considered by government. Referring to the Dewan's Address that new sources of revenue had to be tapped if further development works should be taken up, the member expressed fear that the intention might be to levy further taxes. Already the burden was very heavy on the raiyat, though several expensive schemes already taken up had not resulted in any material benefit to the people. On comparing the census figures of 1911 and 1921 it was seen that in ten years, the percentage of people engaged in industries had gone down by 2, while that under Agriculture had increased by 5. Mysore depended mainly on agriculture and if the State should prosper, Government had to devote better attention to the village population. He did not know the actual benefit accruing to the public by having a special well-boring staff and whether the provision of Rs. 20,000 on this account in the next year's budget was really necessary. The allotment of Rs. 32,000 for supply of manure and improved ploughs and other

agricultural implements was quite inadequate. While a provision of Rs. 20,000 was made during 1924-25 for this purpose, the actual expenditure incurred came to Rs. 40,000. It was, therefore, necessary to increase the provision for next year to at least Rs. 50,000.

In the Industries and Commerce Department advances to the extent of several lakhs of rupees were granted, though large sums were written off year after year; but recoveries from raiyats were easy and larger advances should be given for necessary agricultural purposes.

The DEWAN pointed out that in the case of advances in every department some amounts would become irrecoverable and the Industries Department was no exception. But the advances in that department were long-term ones and sometimes they would become overdue, just as in the Revenue Department land revenue became overdue in some cases. If for loans under the Agricultural Department the Director was in need of a further allotment, the necessary amount would be included in the revised estimates for next year.

Referring to the Well-Boring Establishment, Mr. Paramasiviah observed that the expenditure that was being incurred in this behalf was unnecessary and should be discontinued as the amount so far spent did not benefit the raiyats to any extent.

The DEWAN replied that the arrangement made at present was only temporary and that the staff had not yet been organised, there being only an Assistant Engineer with a very small staff. Satisfactory arrangements would soon be made. Expenditure in this direction was very desirable and the only difficulty so far was that a proper expert could not be obtained. In a plateau country like Mysore well-sinking was a big problem and it was worth while organising a special establishment to attend to that work.

Mr. PARAMASIVIAH suggested that more attention should be paid to the income from minor forest produce.

The Dewan replied that the income under this head depended on the auction sales.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH complained that the earnings under Railways were not satisfactory. They amounted to Rs. 17 lakhs in 1913, while in 1915-16 they came down to Rs. 13½ lakhs and next year they were estimated at Rs. 14½ lakhs in spite of the very large capital expenditure incurred in recent years. The income from Goods Traffic

in British India was 54½ per cent, in Travancore 42 per cent, but only 35 per cent in Mysore. It was necessary to see how this percentage could be improved. The income from the Passenger Traffic being materially higher than that from the Goods Traffic, Government must see that better facilities were created to passengers and also that the existing rates of railway fares were reduced.

The DEWAN observed that the low percentage of Goods Traffic earnings was due to the fact that merchants preferred road traffic.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH replied that this was so because railway traffic was inconvenient in many ways and that if better facilities were created, the earnings from goods traffic were certain to be more.

Referring to the Mining Revenue, Mr. Paramasiviah pointed out that while in 1915-16 it amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs, in the next year it was estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs. It was just possible that this decreased revenue was due to smaller quantities of gold obtained. However, he hoped that Government would look into the possibility of improving this revenue.

The grant for Middle School Education during the current year was Rs. 3½ lakhs, but in the budget year it was reduced to Rs. 3,23,000. He said that the village people were very much inconvenienced by the incomplete middle schools. He thought that the aided and incomplete schools should be converted as soon as possible into complete middle schools, for which more money should be provided. He suggested that Government should not start incomplete schools any more in future and that any institution that might be started in rural areas should be complete Middle Schools.

The posts of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools were neither useful nor necessary. It did not appear their inspection work also was satisfactory, judging from the recent administration report of the Education Department. Recently Government had placed each grade of education under a Special Officer and the Girls' Schools also might with advantage be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Secondary Schools or of Primary and Middle Schools, as the case may be. The number of Assistant Inspectresses may be increased, if necessary, for inspecting Gosha Schools. If this suggestion was accepted, the idea of Government that each grade of education should be under the control of one officer would also be

fulfilled. This will result in some saving to Government. With reference to the allotment for starting new schools, the member pointed out that the *Malnad* was in a very peculiar state and the establishment of a High School at Sagar was an urgent necessity in addition to one at Tirthahalli as already contemplated, and for this purpose much money would not be required.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL of Education said that High School for Tirthahalli was already in the list With regard to the proposal to start a High School at Sagar, several factors would have to be taken into consideration, such as population of the locality, the number of boys likely to join, the number of Middle Schools in the neighbourhood, etc. Besides, not less than Rs. 12,000 would be required for the first year for starting a new High School.

The member suggested that if that was so, the required amount could well be found from the grant for the Malnad Improvement. While appreciating the intention of Government in giving large grants under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, he could not help feeling that if only one half of the expenditure so far incurred under this scheme had been utilised for the spread of education in that part of the State, the results would have been much more satisfactory than at present. So far as Sagar was concerned, the demand for a High School was loud and in fact many boys from that place and its neighbourhood had come all the way to Bangalore to continue their studies.

The DEWAN said that the Department had already prepared a definite programme of High Schools, but Sagar did not find a place in it.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH requested that the question may be investigated by the Inspector-General of Education and that in case a High School at Sagar was found to be necessary, provision in this behalf might be made at least in the next budget.

Another regrettable fact was that as much as Rs. 3½ lakhs had lapsed out of the grant during the current year for Primary and Middle School Education. The member was surprised that this should have happened, while not a pie had ever lapsed under the grant for the University Education.

The DEWAN replied that the reason was that District Boards did not send up timely proposals in regard to

these schools and that the case would be otherwise next year.

The Inspector-General of Education added that the lapse referred to was under conversion of primary schools into aided institutions and under equipment. In regard to both these matters the approval of the District Boards concerned was necessary and the correspondence in these matters took considerable time. This was the cause of the lapse, but he would see next year that no lapses occurred. He informed the member that even in the case under reference there was really no lapse. The amount that was understood to have lapsed during the current year would really be available for expenditure during the next year in addition to the next year's grant.

Referring to the question of percentage of contribution from local bodies for Education, Mr. Paramasiviah pointed out that it was as high as 30 in Mysore, while it was only 15 in the British India. He requested that Government grants should be suitably raised.

The allotment for conversion of aided into Government institutions was put down as Rs. 30,000, while in the current year it was 2 lakhs. The amount must be suitably increased.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION stated that even though Rs 2 lakhs had been sanctioned for the current year, yet the amount up to which proposals had so far been sanctioned by Government was Rs. 1,60,000. The balance was available for expenditure during next year along with the amount budgeted.

The member replied that even if it be so, there was not enough money to convert all schools in the districts in which education cess had been levied. He requested that the allotment in this respect should be suitably increased and also that the cess fund should not be utilised towards buildings or equipment.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION observed that whenever an amount was set apart for conversion of a school, a tenth of it was on account of fluctuations and whatever lapsed out of such grants was utilised for buildings and equipment. It was, however, the idea of the department that lapses should be avoided as far as possible.

The member urged that there ought to be no expenditure on these items from out of the cess fund.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN pointed out that the percentage of expenditure for Primary and Middle Schools Education in British India was 85, whereas the corresponding figure in Mysore was only 70. The Government grant should be enhanced so as to increase this percentage.

Coming to the question of Panchama Education, Mr. Paramasiviah said that the scholarships granted to Panchama boys in the several industrial and other schools did not render any real help to them. It had come to his notice that whenever the pupils got scholarships, the amount was taken away by their parents and was ill-spent; consequently the boys were in no way benefitted and the parents, by wasting the amount obtained by their children in the shape of scholarships, were setting a bad example to the boys. The proper solution would be to open Boarding Houses attached to each of these schools for the use of the boys.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION replied there were Panchama Boarding Schools in Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur, and that accommodation in Panchama Boarding Houses was on the increase.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH also requested that industrial scholarships should be increased. He was sorry that as much as Rs. 5,000 under this head should have lapsed in the current year.

The Inspector-General replied that there was no lapse and that in addition to next year's grant, the 5,000 rupees referred to would also be available for expenditure as occasion arises.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH also suggested the appointment of a Special Officer for Panchama Education as contemplated at one time.

Lastly, referring to the expenditure under University Education, the member represented that the members of the Assembly had hoped that University Education would be of material help to the several students and that graduates could reasonably expect better openings in the Government Service. But of late, in spite of the repeated representations of the masses, graduates belonging to the backward communities did not get an adequate share of Government appointments, and of the opportunities of serving His Highness the Maharaja and his subjects. The disappointment of the masses was becoming keener and keener every day and there was an impression that just as Justice Miller had left the world, so also the orders of

Government on the recommendations of the Committee over which Sir Leslie presided were also becoming a dead letter. It was felt that the University grant should no more be supported unless the question of proper reperesentation of the backward communities in public service was settled. For these reasons, he appealed to the Dewan's sense of justice and fair play to come to a quick decision in regard to this important matter so as to give complete satisfaction to the large number of people who are now sunk in ignorance and thus make a name for himself and earn the everlasting gratitude of the masses.

MR. MEER MAHOMED SAB pointed out that the total income of the Forest Department was shown as Rs. 31,85,000, of which Rs. 24,40,000 was the income from the sandalwood oil factories. This left only Rs. 7,45,000 as receipts from timber and other forest produce. Against this income, the expenditure is Rs. 8,55,000, showing that the expenditure on the regular operations of the Department exceeds the income. He thought that this was due to the fact that timber and other produce was removed by Government instead of by private agency, entailing heavy departmental expenditure. He was of opinion that much of this could be saved by employing private agency. Besides, in the Maidan Districts the establishments maintained were far in excess of the actual requirements, the cost in the current year being much higher than that in the year 1922-23. He suggested suitable retrenchments being made in this direction. The realisations on account of grazing of cattle in State Forests was only Rs. 80,000. This was a small item of revenue and it would be a great relief to the raiyats if free grazing were allowed. In his opinion, the appointment of the Inspector of Office Systems was unnecessary as also the allowance given to the Publicity Officer. He suggested that these items of expenditure should be avoided and also that the extra grant of Rs. 10,000 on account of the temporary staff in the Comptroller's Office should be done away with. The provisiou of Rs. 60,218 on account of feeding expenses in chattrams could, in his opinion, be utilised in some other useful direction, as there was no feeding in all the chattrams. The expenditure under Geology had also greatly increased and was, in the member's opinion, capable of reduction. He also considered that the grant under Stationery and Printing was capable of reduction as the price of paper had fallen to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent.

The FIRST MEMBER replied that it was not right to say that there was no feeding in all the chattrams. Provision is made only for such chattrams as continue to feed people. In regard to Stationery and Printing, it might be true that the cost of paper had materially gone down, but in addition to the old stock on hand, provision had been made for the purchase of new stock also, in view of the consumption of paper necessitated by the increase in the number of departmental publications. All the same, there is a reduction in expenditure of about Rs. 32,000 over the current year's grant.

MR. MEER MAHOMED SAB then suggested the desirability of providing for Famine Relief to some extent at least in order to be prepared beforehand.

The DEWAN replied that contributions to Famine Reserves could not find a place in the ordinary revenue account of any year, but the expenditure, if any, would be charged to the non-recurring reserve. Besides, it was hoped, that no such calamity would occur in the coming year.

The member pointed out that out of an allotment of Rs. 4,032 for the Ayurvedic College, there was nothing to show that any amount had been spent on Unani training, and that the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the scheme had proposed that the two should be clubbed together. Further, after the institution of the Medical Faculty in Mysore, the number of scholarships to students joining the Delhi Medical School had also been reduced. He therefore requested that arrangements should be made for the training of students in Unani medicines as well, and the Committee's proposal to open a Unani College may be sanctioned.

The DEWAN observed that the report of the Committee was ready, but that contained no proposal regarding the opening of a Unani College. The First Member added that the number of English Scholarships were reduced in view of the establishment of the Medical Faculty in our University and that no reduction was made in the Tibi Scholarship.

MR. MEER MAHOMED SAB explained the hardship people are put to for want of adequate drinking-water wells, and requested that the amount of Rs. 40,000 now provided in the budget should be increased. He observed that as people in the malnad were particularly put to that hardship, wells should be given free without Government asking for any contribution from the raiyats.

The DEWAN said that the matter was under consideration and added that panchamas were being given water without payment of any contribution.

MR. MEER MAHOMED SAB remarked that the Police Training School might be closed for at least 5 years till all the men who had undergone training were absorbed in the Police Department.

The First Member pointed out that since the training school was intended to train the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors already in service, it was not possible to close the institution. It was not intended to train persons with a view to give appointments to them later.

With reference to the provision of Rs. 1,500 for subvention to Kannada papers and other charges, Mr. Meer Mahomed Sab requested that Government should give similar encouragement to Hindustani papers also, and suggested that some provision might be made in the budget.

With regard to rewards for destruction of wild animals, he urged the need for an increased provision, and for rewarding people for the destruction of wild pigs also in view of the menace to fields caused by them.

MR. ANANTHIAH thought that no rewards were necessary ; and that if people were allowed to shoot wild pigs, that was sufficient.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE was not in favour of rewards for destruction of wild pigs.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH thought that it was enough to relax the restrictions against keeping fire arms.

The FIRST MEMBER observed that there was no difficulty in granting licenses in that respect.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER urged the necessity for increased facilities to the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum. With regard to the weaving instructor in the Asylum, he said that the pay he got, *viz.*, Rs. 10, was very small, and should be raised to Rs. 15 in grade Rs 15—20. As the Daffedars and Attenders require enormous patience while dealing with the lunatics, he urged their pay also being increased. As some of the lunatics were uncared for before admission to the Asylum and had to be admitted by the Police into it, some extra provision should be made in the budget to send such lunatics to their respective homes after they were cured. In order that criminal lunatics might not mix with other inmates, separate accommodation should be provided for such persons for which he

requested that some provision be made in the budget. Persons in the earlier stages of mental derangement were generally allowed to mix with the confirmed lunatics, so that the former stood the danger of becoming worse, so also the lunatics who were nearly cured. He therefore requested that they should be separately accommodated, and that till a separate building was put up, the Medical Stores premises which adjoined the Asylum should be made available for accommodating them, the Stores being located elsewhere. Music, both Western and Indian, was introduced in many of the Asylums; in Poona they had provided Billiard table and other recreations to the inmates. He suggested similar arrangements being made here as also the provision of Rs. 100 for a small library and Rs. 250 towards the expenses of weekly *bhajanas* and also the starting of a Penitentiary for training and befitting them for some better walks of life. With reference to the Jail Department, he said that the Madras Government had ordered that discharged convicts might be taken into Government service, in the departments like the Postal, Excise, Printing and Survey. He requested that similar steps be also taken in Mysore and that in order to form a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, a provision of Rs. 2,000 should be made.

The DEWAN observed that if a Society of the kind was started by those interested in the matter and an application made for a grant, the question would be considered; and that the budget could not include future anticipations.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER pointed out that all over India persons undergoing simple imprisonment were kept separate from those who were undergoing rigorous imprisonment. This was not done in Mysore. It was desirable to accommodate them in a separate building for which provision should be made in the budget. Considering the present financial condition of the State, he would be satisfied if temporary sheds were constructed for this purpose. This could be done with Jail labour alone and a small provision of Rs. 5,000 would do. With regard to juvenile criminals, he said that on the lines of the Tanjore Borstal Institution, arrangements should be made for training such juvenile prisoners in industries for which he requested a grant of Rs. 5,000, so that after release from the jail they could earn a living for themselves. He further pointed out that in English jails,

criminals were getting some pocket money on account of good conduct and suggested that here also the practice may be adopted, so that the prisoners who were well behaved, might be permitted to purchase tobacco and cigarettes. That was recommended in the Jail Committee Report. He requested that a sum of Rs. 500 should be provided in the budget.

With regard to the Central Panchama Institute at Mysore, he observed that a Superintendent on Rs. 120—150 and a Headmaster on Rs. 75—125 were necessary at a time when the boarders included students of high school classes. These having gone out of the Institute, there was no need to retain those grades, and suggested that two teachers on Rs. 57—77 be substituted.

The DEWAN remarked that that was not a budget matter and could be attended to by the Inspector-General of Education himself.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER said that there was room in the Central Panchama Institute for 270 boys, while the boarders now numbered only 225. More than 3 years ago Government had promised that boys from the Tumkur Panchama School would be admitted into the Institute, but it had not been done. He urged that some more boys should be admitted at least as half-timers. He therefore requested that increased provision may be made.

He explained the necessity of having residential middle schools and making some extra provision for this purpose, as at present there was no scope for panchama boys in rural parts to pass even the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination. Government had promised to open 1,000 Incomplete Middle Schools, but so far there were only 768 such schools. More of these were necessary. He pointed out that in places where education cess had not been imposed, Government should start more primary schools. At least 200 such schools should be started in the non-cess districts. More boys would go to school if vocational instruction was given. He observed that under a Government Order of 1919 the rate of scholarships to panchamas had been greatly curtailed and that scholarships to Backward Class students, in the Entrance had been reduced from 15 to 12 rupees, and requested that the original rate may be continued.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL of Education explained that

the rates were raised in 1923. Similarly, the rate of scholarships in the Entrance class also had been raised to Rs. 15.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER said that the existing rate of grant towards books and clothing was inadequate and requested that it may be enhanced. The pocket money given to the panchama boys was very insufficient and requested that at least Rs. 3 might be given to each boy. With regard to panchama boys coming from moffusil for technical training, he suggested that they should also be allowed to stop in the Institute, and he observed that there were very few panchama boys in training institutions and so the opening of a few training institutions solely for panchamas, at least in one or two district headquarters was necessary. The Central Panchama Institute was started about 13 years ago, but produced only one graduate. An Advisory Committee might be appointed to investigate into the case of such slow progress and how more panchama boys could be made to go to schools.

With regard to the Hebbal Agricultural school, he requested that vernacular courses should be opened as also vocational instruction classes, and that provision should be made in the budget in this behalf. Government had been pleased to legislate that education should be made compulsory in the case of all children between 7 and 11 years of age; but he observed that as defective children of that age could not be brought under that regulation, Government should start a central institution for giving instruction to such children. With regard to children of low paid menials and officials, he suggested that they should be admitted to schools without any fees. He further suggested that the pay of all menials should be improved and that they should be put in some incremental grades of pay; also that Government should provide sufficient money for constructing dwelling houses for menials in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO observed that they were greatly disappointed to find that the budget was not a surplus budget, but merely a balanced one. For the past few years efforts were made only to balance the budget and that no efforts were made to have a surplus budget. Besides, the reserves of previous years had constantly been drawn upon with a view to balance the budget of

recent years. Government had committed themselves to large expenditure in many ways such as, the Iron Works, Krishnarajasagara, etc., and those could not be stopped all at once. So far as he could see, the only remedy was to effect retrenchments in expenditure wherever possible. The administration was top-heavy consisting of about 450 appointments on salaries of Rs. 250 or more, which amounted to about Rs. 30 lakhs. He therefore suggested that in view of the present stage of financial depression with which the administration was faced, the higher officers should make up their minds to forego a percentage of their pay for a period of five years. Increase of pay to the lower officials of Government was very necessary and urgent. The amount to be saved by a reduction of salaries as above should be utilised for this purpose. He suggested that the reduction of salaries might be as follows:—

In the case of officers drawing between Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 .... 10 per cent

In the case of officers drawing between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 .... 15 per cent

In the case of officers drawing Rs. 1,000 and above .... 25 per cent

and estimated that this would result in a saving of 4 lakhs of rupees. The menials and clerks were clamouring for an increase of pay. At least a lakh of rupees should be set apart for the purpose. Mr. Krishna Rao appealed to the generosity of Government to consider this question most seriously. He expressed satisfaction at the determination of the Dewan to effect savings, and appealed to him to set an example by foregoing Rs. 500 out of his own salary. The member regretted that many of the suggestions made by the Special Finance Committee in regard to scales of pay, etc., had not been carried out by Government. For instance, they had recommended that the pay of the Director of Agriculture should be reduced form Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 1,200 and that the post of the Inspector of Mines should be abolished. With regard to the allowance of Rs. 200 sanctioned to the Revenue Commissioner, Government had promised to allow it only to the then incumbent. Recently there was a change of incumbent, but nevertheless the allowance was shown in the next year's budget estimates.

With reference to the last observation, the Dewan said that the allowance was shown in the estimates because the present arrangement was still a temporary one and that the Revenue Commissioner under that arrangement was not drawing it. As regards the Inspector of Mines, a highly paid officer was necessary and the Finance Committee did not recommend the abolition of that post. The appointment is required under the Mines Regulation and in every Civilised country such an appointment is considered necessary. As regards the general statement of the member that the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee had not been given effect to, the Dewan challenged him to quote specific instances where the Committee's recommendations had been lightly dealt with.

MR. KRISHNA RAO explained that what he meant was that high appointments were increasing in number and quoted those of the Inspector of Office Systems, Deputy Commissioner of Income-Tax, and Local and Legislative Secretary.

The DEWAN observed that the first of the appointments quoted was a purely temporary one, the second was not new, and the third was only a change of name. Finally, the member suggested the combination of the two posts of Local and Legislative Secretary and the Secretary to the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly.

Proceeding, Mr. Krishna Rao said that there were several urgent items of work which had to be provided for, such as, High level canal under the Krishnarajasagara, etc., for which large sums of money were required. For this reason he appealed to the Dewan to see in how many possible ways retrenchments of expenditure could be effected. He also appealed to the Dewan and the other higher officers of Government to sacrifice a portion of their salaries in the interests of the State. From the Dewan's address it appeared as though further taxation was likely. If that was so, he requested Government in the interests of the public to avoid taking any such step. Lastly, while thanking the Dewan for the introduction of the Reform Scheme during his regime, he requested that the privilege of voting on the budget should also be given to the Assembly as in the case of the Legislative Council. At present members merely made observations on the budget and passed resolutions, but these observations and resolutions were not binding on Government and there was no effective popular control over the budget.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNA MURTHY RAO thanked the Financial Secretary for having explained the budget to the members and congratulated him on the title of Diwan Bahadur conferred upon him by the British Government. He regretted that many subjects were included in the non-votable list, such as, Military, Pension, Sinking Fund, etc. He also suggested that a statement should be furnished to all the members of the Assembly showing the action taken on the suggestions made and resolutions passed by the Assembly. The Dewan pointed out that the action taken on the resolutions passed by the Assembly would be made known to them and that important matters on which the assembly expressed opinions and gave suggestions would find a place in the Dewan's concluding remarks. Mr. Krishna Murthy Rao suggested that in addition to making reference to these subjects in the concluding remarks, a certain number of such subjects, say 10, should be taken up for active consideration after each session.

He then said that out of the total revenue of the State which is estimated at Rs. 2,61,10,000, a sum of Rs. 1,23,00,000 was shown under land revenue, while it was only Rs. 1,13,24,688 during 1923-24. This represented an increase of about 10 lakhs and he was doubtful if such a huge sum could be realised during the next year. The Dewan replied that this increase was due to favourable seasonal conditions and the throwing open of large extents of land (date groves and Amrut Mahal kaval lands) for cultivation.

Under Forest, the Budget estimate for next year was Rs. 31,85,000, whereas the actuals for the year 1923-24 was Rs. 36,18,000. He therefore said that it was quite possible to realise more revenue than that estimated. The First Member explained that the accounts for the year 1923-24 included the income derived from fuel supplied to the Bhadravati Iron Works. This item has been separately treated in the Budget, so that the income estimated appeared to be less than the actuals referred to. Mr. Krishna murthy Rao expressed the fear that sandalwood trees were being indiscriminately cut and that adequate steps were not being taken to raise new plantations in their stead. The First Member replied that there was no indiscriminate felling of trees and that everyting that was done was according to previously sanctioned working plans.

The member then pointed out that the income under registration was increasing, though the raiyats did not derive

adequate benefit. He proposed that lease bonds and other documents relating to cultivation of land should be registered without any levy and that such registration should be compulsory.

With reference to the general question of retrenchments, he observed that while certain appointments were abolished and hands retrenched, too many new appointments on high salaries were created, such as those of Local and Legislative Secretary, Inspector of Office systems, etc. The appointment of the Secretary to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council was held by one drawing a very high salary. In fact an officer of the status of an Under-Secretary to Government would have been enough for the purpose. The Assembly had once before requested that its opinion should be taken before any new gazetted appointment was sanctioned, but this had not been done and the members are not in a position to satisfy the rate-payers in regard to this matter. The Dewan pointed out that the object of this request could be as well achieved by means of resolutions on the budget and that it was impossible to make appointments in consultation with the Assembly. In regard to general administration Mr. Krishna Murthi Rao observed that the expenditure was ever on the increase. In 1917-18 the expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 11,24,000 and in 1918-19 to Rs. 13½ lakhs. In 1922-23 it was estimated at Rs. 14 lakhs, while the accounts came to 16 lakhs. For the next year, the estimate was as high as Rs. 14 lakhs This only meant that Government were not paying any heed to the repeated representations that the General Administration was getting more and more top-heavy.

Under Agriculture also the expenditure was steadily growing. Government had been saying that the figures relating to this department should not be criticised because it was still in experimental stage. It was now nearly 25 years old and the total expenditure including buildings, etc., amounted to about one crore. He was sorry to say that such a costly department was not yielding an adequate return. Beyond exhibiting what were called improved ploughs and other implements, it had not done much useful work. He therefore appealed to Government to see that better results were shown by this department.

Similarly, the Industries and Commerce Department was not doing much useful work and it was difficult to

make out how the closing stock of the industrial concerns was valued. The First Member replied that the stock was valued according to the market value of the articles as recommended by several auditors. Mr. Krishna Murthy Rao suggested that the accounts of this and the Electrical Department should be got audited by duly qualified outside auditors and that the Balance Sheets must be prepared by them as in the case of all commercial concerns. Local auditors were not trained in commercial accounts. He added that if this system had been adopted from the beginning there could have been no defalcations as in the case of Sivasamudram Works. The First Member replied that there were in service about a dozen officers who were duly qualified and that in special cases outside men were brought in for audit.

In regard to the Income-tax department, Mr. Krishna Murthi Rao observed that while the Assistant Commissioner was trained in commercial accounts, the Deputy Commissioner was not, though both of them did the same kind of work. He suggested that it would be well to have an officer similarly trained as Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax. The Dewan replied that though the Deputy Commissioner was not trained in commercial accounts, he was assisted by a number of trained accountants.

Coming to Muzrai, the member said he did not know why a retired officer should have been appointed as a special officer and why and how long his services were required. The First Member replied that his services were required to ascertain details of the balances of the different Muzrai institutions and he was engaged as being an experienced hand. His work was over and his final report had been received.

MR. KRISHNA MURTHI RAO said that he regretted that Government had sanctioned only Rs. 2,000 for repairs to the Magadi Someswara temple, even though the need for a grant of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose was being brought to notice for the past several years. He invited attention to the reply of Government at the last Birthday Session of the Assembly that the matter would receive their careful consideration. As no action was taken in the matter, he requested that Government should see their way to provide this sum immediately. In this connection, he pointed out that large amounts were included in the budget estimates under each of the departments with a view to rounding the figures. These amounts total up

to several thousands which could as well be omitted and utilised for purposes of this kind. The Dewan pointed out that a certain extra provision under each major head was both usual and necessary and that at any rate such amounts could not be given away for temple repairs, but the member urged that in view of the urgency and importance of the work, the amount asked for should somehow be made available.

In the case of the Nanjangud temple, the authorities were collecting fees for Utsavam and other services, but the rates fixed were very high and the moneys collected from the devotees had come up to several lakhs without being utilised for such services. He requested that these sums should either be utilised for the purpose they were meant or refunded to the devotees concerned.

With regard to the pension charges, he regretted that the expenditure was steadily going up and said that it should be reduced. He suggested that Government should go into the question thoroughly and see how the expenditure could be kept down either by substituting the system of bonus to be paid at the time of retirement or by reducing the pensions or in any other manner.

With regard to the levy of railway cess, he said that there was no justice in collecting the levy from the raiyats. They had been deriving no benefit in return for the cess they paid. Besides, it was not just that the raiyats, when they were already paying land revenue, should be asked to pay further cess when all the others who equally share with them the benefits of the railway, were exempted from it. The Dewan pointed out that this cess was levied only with the consent of the District Board. Mr. Krishna Murthy Rao said that if the cess was passed in the District Boards by a small majority, it should not bind all the agricultural classes. If the Government had any difficulty in running the department, they can as well hand over particular lines to private companies. He was strongly of opinion that this cess should be abolished.

In connection with the well-boring work, he suggested that Government should arrange to get some instrument with a view to see whether water could be tapped in a particular place before any money was wasted in actually sinking a well.

With regard to Local Self-Government, the member requested that the budgets of all the District Boards

and Municipalities should be placed in the hands of the members of the Assembly as in the case of the University budget. The Dewan said that there was no object in doing so nor was it called for in view of the fact that local boards were bodies constituted under a statute.

As regards Local Service Examinations, the member brought to notice that a candidate who sat for a certain examination in 1923 but was shown then to have failed was very recently declared to have passed. It was difficult to know how such a declaration could be made two years after the results were announced. He suggested that some rules or regulations should be framed so as to avoid all irregularities in connection with these examinations.

Last year the Chief Judge promised that the Process establishment would be re-organised and better conveniences given to the litigant public in the prompter service of the processes. The member deplored that nothing so far was done. He was of opinion that if once the process fee was paid and the processes were not served, the parties should not be asked to pay fees over again for non-service of the processes. Another point that he brought to notice was that too many adjournments were given by Civil Courts on almost flimsy grounds.

Lastly, he reminded Government about the need for Kannada typewriter and regretted that the suggestion made last year was not acted upon. The Dewan said that that was a matter more for private enterprise but anyhow the question would be considered.

Referring to the Dewan's Budget speech Mr. Belur Srinivasiengar said that the Dewan explained therein that the financial position was not sound and gave a forecast of the expenditure for the next 3 years under which he would be able to expect surplus budgets. He said that although the principle inculcated in that speech was ideal, 3 years' work had shown that that was not adhered to in practice. For instance, the Famine Insurance Fund which was said to be necessary was not provided for; special reserve for non-recurring expenditure was not made for the next year; capitalisation fund for mining revenue on which the Dewan had laid so much stress in that speech was not created. Above all a balanced budget was shown with a nominal surplus which on closer examination could not be a surplus budget at all.

With regard to the Iron Works he said that the Dewan did not face the facts boldly and tell the House that the works would result in loss. The member referred to the losses so far sustained by the State on account of the works to the extent of Rs. 17½ lakhs and said that the Dewan knew at the time he made the statement that the works were bound to lose and in point of fact were losing year after year. Not only that, notwithstanding his policy of 1922, he allowed the Iron Works to result in very large losses. He did not think that the explanation given for not giving larger allotments for developments was satisfactory. It was promised that the profits obtained from the Hydro-electric Works would be applied for development works. But there were so many minor tanks yet for restoration which would cost not less than Rs. 50 lakhs towards which last year the budget provided only Rs. 2 lakhs. In the budget speech of 1922, the Dewan had clearly said that 5 lakhs of rupees would be required every year for a progressive restoration of such tanks but no definite programme for restoration had ever been systematically taken up. For these reasons, he said, that the policy of the Government was not consistent, that the Government did not stick to the budget policy indicated in June 1922 with the result that the existing development departments were starved to a very large extent and income derived in certain directions was applied on new schemes instead of being used for the further development of old ones and that the present budget did not divide the revenue into 3 parts and provide for the various reserves.

Referring to Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan's plea for an increase in the pay of the Police Constables, Mr. Belur Srinivasiengar said that while the pay of such constables in Baroda ranged from Rs. 16 to 18 and in Hyderabad from Rs. 15 to 17, in Mysore it was only Rs. 12 and 13 per month. The Police Inspectors were also under-paid. In these circumstances he said that it behoved Government to make larger allotments so as to give increased pay to these hard worked and important people who have to keep the peace in the country

MR. BYANNA said that the surplus of Rs. 41,000 had been arrived at by inflating the revenue in certain directions and providing for less expenditure in certain others. For instance, he said that the revenue receipts showed an increase of Rs. 4,20,000 although the repeated requests

of the people for remissions in the land revenue owing to adverse seasonal conditions of last year did not appear to have been provided for. Similarly, the income from the Amrut Mahal Kavals shown in the budget might not be realised at all. The expenditure side under the revenue department also showed a reduction which it may not be possible to effect.

In regard to the Education Department a lapse of Rs. 3,44,000 has been shown which is explained to be due to effect not being given to the policy of starting new primary schools in certain districts pending correspondence with the District Boards concerned regarding cess. He also referred to a sum of about 4 lakhs shown in the appendix under education. It was thus to be seen that the total sum provided for primary education was about 7½ lakhs which had not altogether been spent.

Under "other press receipts" the revised estimates show an income of Rs. 50,000 while only Rs. 1,000 has been provided for in the coming year. He did not see how a similar amount could be estimated in the next year. The Financial Secretary explained that the receipt side is credited with Rs. 63,000 as receipts from other paying departments on page 43 of the budget, and that there was no great difference as supposed by the member. Mr. Byanna proceeded next to speak about special communities education. He said that under Hindustani a sum of Rs. 4,18,000 including scholarships was provided while the panchamas got only Rs. 2,50,000. He pointed out that the Mahomedan population of the State was only 3 lakhs while that of the Panchamas about 12 lakhs. He was at a loss to know why there was so much disparity in the distribution of grants to the special communities. He was of opinion that the case of primary education has not been treated by the Government in the same way. Working out the budget grants, he said that the grant for each Mahomedan boy works out to Rs. 1-6-0 while that for the Panchama was only Rs. 0-3-6. Even if all the Hindus were taken together, the grant would only amount to Rs. 0-6-0 and if all were included it would be only Rs. 0-4-0. He implored the Government to see that no invidious distinctions were made in the distribution of grants among the special communities. In regard to the Bhadravati Iron Works he said that the western officers had been as far as possible replaced by Indians and that the establishment charges were decreasing to a large

extent. No doubt, there was a loss of over Rs. 5 lakhs in the current year but that was due to causes beyond human control, for the value of pig iron went down enormously and gold itself lost its value. As Sir M. Visvesvaraya was taking interest in the height of his patriotism in this basic industry, he exhorted the members not to give much consideration to the losses which were inevitable in the early stages of such a big concern.

With reference to the Income Tax Department he notified that the income for this department was showing a progressive increase year after year with which establishment charges also increased. He pointed out that out of a revenue of Rs. 19 lakhs estimated in the budget year not more than 7 lakhs were collected departmentally. The cost of the staff for the collection of this sum had been put down at Rs. 80,000 which works out to 12 per cent. This, he said, was heavy. The Financial Secretary explained that the super-tax which was about 6 lakhs had also to be collected by the Income Tax Department. If this amount is taken into consideration the charges would not look high.

MR. BYANNA pointed out that the work of this department was not getting on in the way it should. The higher officers always left their work to the subordinate officers with the result that there was no uniformity in assessment. He thought that the whole trouble arose from the fact that qualified hands were not appointed and that the Commissioner himself had no special qualifications. He also thought that the pay given to the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax was rather high and that it would be better if two or three Assistant Commissioners on Rs. 250 were appointed instead, each to be in charge of two or three districts.

Regarding retrenchments, he said that a Committee was appointed by Government to go into the question of local allowances as a whole and make recommendations and Government passed orders on their recommendations. It was ordered that the allowances would be continued to those who were already in receipt till they were transferred from their places Had full effect been given to the recommendations of the Committee, a sum of Rs. 25,000 would have been saved to Government, but the effect of the Government Order was that only a sum of Rs. 15,000 was saved. He requested that full effect be given to the recommendations as early as possible.

He was also of opinion that the pay of officers drawing high salaries was capable of reduction and suggested that a reduction of 5 per cent in the case of officers drawing more than Rs. 500 and 2½ per cent in the case of those drawing between Rs 200 and 500, be made. He expected that as a result of this a sum of nearly Rs. 1¼ lakhs would be saved to Government.

He was not for granting a sum of Rs. 12,500 for Coffee experimental station, as it did not benefit the general tax-payer. He suggested that a cess of annas four may be levied from those who were directly benefitted by the experimental station and nothing from others.

He agreed with Mr. Abbas Khan in the view that the assigned tract revenues should be utilised primarily for Bangalore City improvement works. Out of this income, at least 1½ lakhs should be set apart for the improvement of the Bangalore City Municipality, such as removing the slums and insanitary conditions and the remaining amount may be distributed for sinking drinking water wells, etc., in the districts.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO pointed out that a sum of Rs. 20,000 was promised for flood relief works in the Kadur District and that he did not know what orders had actually been passed. The works had to be taken up immediately and the District Board had no money. He requested that the amount may be sanctioned at an early date to enable them to push on with the work.

Regarding Chikmagalur Water Works he said that an estimate was originally prepared for Rs. 30,000 for utilising the water of a tank. But the estimate was considered to be very heavy and Government ordered that a well might be sunk from which water might be drawn. He was not for that proposal and insisted that a tank was necessary, but his request fell on deaf ears. As a matter of fact, the well had not been of any use though a large sum of money had been spent upon it.

The DEWAN asked Mr. Bhore why there was not enough water in the well. Mr. Bhore said that the works would be completed in a month and that after its completion, enough water would be available. The Dewan asked Mr. Srinivasa Rao to wait till the work was completed and if there was no improvement after its completion, he would enquire into the matter and set it right.

In regard to the Malnad Improvement Scheme, Mr. Sreenivasa Rao brought to the notice of Government that

there were many *hallas* in several places in the Malnad which were a source of danger to the crops. During the rainy season water would come down these hallas and spoil all the crops. He requested that suitable bunds be built across those hallas to save the malnad raiyats.

He also requested that a hospital should be opened at Mandagadde and sufficient medicine should be supplied to all the malnad hospitals. February to June were very unhealthy months in the Malnad and sufficient stock of injection materials should be supplied.

In this connection, he suggested that Ayurvedic medicines should be encouraged. He said that one sowcar had invested a sum of Rs. 15,000 in the Mysore Bank and promised a further sum of Rs. 5,000—Rs. 20,000 in all—for encouraging Ayurvedic medicine. That sowcar wanted that the Government should help him with a suitable building for locating his dispensary, in getting really good Ayurvedic pandits from outside the State and that Government should give a monthly grant of Rs. 150. He requested Government to accept the offer and help the sowcar in establishing the Ayurvedic dispensary.

He brought to the notice of Government that the road from the seventh mile from Chickmagalur to Bababudan was very narrow for a short distance and requested, in view of the heavy traffic—both motor and bullock cart—that the road might be widened. Otherwise, full advantage cannot be taken of the bungalow which was being newly constructed on the hills.

For village improvements, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 and ordered that the villagers should contribute their moiety. The people of the *malnad* were poor and could not pay anything. The result was the whole of the amount sanctioned lapsed. He requested that at least in the Kadur District, the rules might be relaxed and Government might undertake the works at their cost.

Some of the honourable members of the House suggested that the pay of the Dewan should be cut down. That was not a correct policy. It had to be borne in mind that the salary should be according to qualifications and worth of officers. It is not possible to secure the services of really capable officers on less pay. Government lost the services of capable officers like Mr. B G. Srinivasa Charya, Mr. D. M. Narasinga Rao, etc., merely because the pay offered to them was not

attractive. In the interests of the State as a whole, efficient officers should be entertained and there should be no hesitation to pay them decently.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR brought to the notice of the Government that the Bangalore District had been completely forgotten in the matter of granting veterinary facilities. Only three dispensaries were sanctioned in 1922-23 and during the last three years no new dispensaries were opened. In a small district like Hassan there were four and two more would be opened during the next year. Though there had been a proposal to open new hospitals and provision had been sanctioned, no new hospitals were actually opened in the Bangalore District. He gave statistics about the opening of new hospitals during the last three years in the several districts of the State and requested that more dispensaries might be opened in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar.

The DEWAN said that the representation would be noted and added that it was a matter to be left entirely to Government to open new hospitals. Every year 2 or 3 new hospitals were opened at the localities recommended by the Department.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR brought to the notice of Government that the existing arrangement of the Public Works Department undertaking the repairs of tanks etc., has not been working satisfactorily. Neither the Revenue Department nor the Public Works Department felt the responsibility and between those two departments, no work was really being done.

The Taluk Boards send up their programmes and the District Boards approve them and what becomes of those programmes afterwards, no one knows. His suggestion for remedying this defect was that all repairs to the irrigational works should be undertaken by the Revenue Department and only original works should be done by the Public Works Department. If that is done, the Revenue Department would be able to collect contributions and also to attend to the repairs of the tanks.

In connection with Village Improvements, for which a sum of Rs. 20,000 had been granted, he said that the assurance held out by Government that the grant would be systematised had not been given effect to. It was promised that orders would be passed sanctioning half the contribution from the raiyats and the other half from Government. No action had yet been taken. The present

system of two-thirds grant by the raiyats worked as a very great hardship and should be changed. He requested that orders might be passed soon sanctioning the levy of half the contribution from the villagers. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar also pointed out that unless the grant was systematised, it would not be utilised and would lapse and requested that timely allotments might be given without which works could not be carried on.

The DEWAN promised to enquire into the matter and issue orders.

MR. D. S. HANUMANTHA RAO pointed out that the Mysore State owned railways to the extent of 393 miles and that the income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,50,000 and 22,86,000 respectively. Out of the profits of nearly ten lakhs of rupees, which was by itself very small, nearly two-thirds was being spent on establishments. It was a matter for investigation how so much money was spent on establishments. He explained that there were many reasons for the narrow gauge railways not paying well. The line traversed through Chikballapur, Devanhalli and Sidlaghatta taluks where potatoes, sugar-cane and paddy are grown, but the raiyats did not make use of the railway for bringing those food stuffs to Bangalore for purposes of sale on account of the fact that no special concessions were given to them. Besides, the railway goods-shed at Bangalore was far away from the *mundies* and transhipment at Bangalore Station was necessary. To avoid all that trouble, the producers get their produce all the way from the taluks in bullock carts. There would be material improvement in goods traffic on the State Railways if the narrow gauge line be extended up to Chamarajpet at Bangalore and special concessions granted to the raiyats for transporting their produce. He also requested that in the interest of the good working of the lines, the pay of the station masters should be enhanced.

Some members were of the opinion that the pay of the menial servants in Bangalore and Mysore alone should be enhanced. He thought that the duties of the menial servants in the taluks were in no way less than those of the servants in Bangalore and Mysore, but on the other hand they had to work all the 24 hours. He therefore pleaded strongly that along with the pay of the menial servants of the two premier cities, the pay of those in the taluks also should be enhanced.

He requested that provision should be made for constructing second and third class waiting rooms in the railway stations at Devanhalli and Sidlaghatta. An in-patient ward to the Devanhalli dispensary was absolutely necessary and should be built.

In regard to Education, he said that the pay of the school masters was very low and required to be improved. No good work could be expected of the present set of low paid teachers. He requested that trained men on improved salaries should be appointed. At present, they are started in grades of 15—1—20, 20—1—25, 25—1—30 and so on. He suggested that they might be started on lumpsum pay, *viz.*, 20, 25, 30 and so on till they reached Rs. 50.

In regard to potgi to Shanbhogs and patels he submitted that the matter had been before Government for the past 25 years and representations were repeatedly made in this House for enhancing the same. He requested that it might be enhanced at least by 2 per cent as early as possible.

He brought to the notice of Government that railings had not been put on both sides of the road on the Vadigenahalli tank bund, but only on one side and requested that arrangements might be made to put railings on the other side also to avoid fatalities on that very busy road.

MR. NABI KHAN submitted that the Government depended largely on uncertain revenues but were increasing their annual expenditure and requested that they should be cautious. He also requested that while entering into contracts with foreign firms etc., they should insert a clause to the effect that the payment should be in rupees and not in terms of pounds and their equivalents. The Financial Secretary pointed out that according to the existing contracts which continue till 1940, the suggestion would not be of any use and could not be acted upon.

The member was strongly of opinion that the Government should not undertake commercial concerns but they should be left to private agencies. He said that it was not right for Government to undertake huge commercial concerns and leave other Development Departments to starve for want of funds. If Government consider it necessary that they should undertake any commercial concern, they should provide capital for the concern only from the surplus accruing and not by curtailing the grants to the development departments.

He said he did not agree with Mr. Byanna's suggestions that the pay of officers drawing high salaries should be reduced and the money thus saved should be spent on development work. There was no meaning in asking to cut down the salaries of a few officers and save a few thousands of rupees when commercial concerns like the Bhadravati Iron Works managed by Government incur a loss of several lakhs of rupees every year. The best thing would be to temporarily stop the work till the price of iron improved. Another such speculative concern was the Krishnarajasagara. Crores of rupees have been invested and it is not known how long it will take to pay. The Mandya soil is salt soil. Proper surveys should be made and attempts to make the concern yield some revenue should be expedited.

Government should negotiate with the Government of India and see if they could not share a portion of the income from Posts, Telegraphs, Customs, etc. Regarding subsidy, representations should again be made to the Government of India to consider the case favourably. The Government should solve the question of unemployment. It is one of the duties of the Government to provide relief to the deaf, the dumb and the decrepit. A home should be started for such people. The buildings for mahomedan girls' schools were very bad and insanitary and there is not enough furniture. He requested that more grants might be provided to improve the existing conditions.

MR. MALLAPPA pointed out that as the land revenue increased, the direct demand on the revenue also increased. That was not correct. There should be a corresponding reduction in the direct demand on the revenue. Attempts should be made, therefore, to reduce the demand.

He suggested that the mining revenue should not be utilised for administrative purposes, but on the other hand, the whole revenue should be utilised for the construction of Krishnarajasagara channels. That arrangement would ensure Government a fixed return in the shape of land revenue. Such a course was absolutely necessary as it was not always possible to depend on the mining revenues which were fluctuating.

He drew attention of the House to the fact that year after year, the figures in the revised estimates relating to the Moral and Material departments, Protection, and Local Self-Government, were much less than the original

budgetted figures, while on the other hand, the amount spent under the head "Administration," etc., was more, thereby showing that the grants under the various heads were not fully spent. He requested that orders should be issued to see that the whole of the amount granted for the various departments were completely utilised during the course of the year.

He also brought to notice that the budget grant under Education was disappointing The Financial Secretary pointed out that the grant under that head exceeded the budget estimates of last year by nearly one lakh of rupees.

The member pointed out that the grant for primary education was not sufficient ; that the grant for libraries was reduced while that for buildings had been increased, but not for establishments. The amount provided for the conversion of middle schools was insufficient. He requested that the grants under the various heads mentioned above might be enhanced.

He was of opinion that industrial schools should be run on a commercial basis and the amount thus released should be used for improving Primary Schools.

Regarding hostels for students, he said that many sowcars had deposited money and that the Government had not taken any action. The Inspector-General of Education pointed out that a sum of Rs. 40,000 (twice as much as that sanctioned last year) had been provided in the budget under that head and considering the other demands, no more money could be made available in the next year's budget.

He brought to the notice of Government that in several of the villages where the villagers had paid their contributions, primary schools were not opened and requested that early steps might be taken to open schools in such villages, and to provide sufficient grant for the purpose in the budget.

Repeated requests and representations had been made to Government for the admission of students of all communities in the Sanskrit College, Mysore, but Government had not taken any action on those representations. He requested that early action might be taken to set this grievance right.

Some members had represented that the grant for the Agricultural Department was much more than what was actually required and was capable of reduction. He

did not agree with them. The present Director has been doing good work and there should be no reduction in the grant to that Department. For Coffee Cess, he pointed out that a grant of Rs. 12,000 had been provided in the budget from the general revenue and took exception to it. The price of coffee had improved and there was no justification to meet the expenditure from the general revenues. The planters directly benefited should contribute the amount.

In connection with the levy of income-tax, he brought to the notice of Government that the department was taxing the people who were not liable to pay taxes and there were many representations on that behalf from them. The accounts had to be taken to the district headquarters and there was no proper scrutiny. The Assistant Commissioners depended entirely upon their clerks and that caused very great trouble to the people. He requested that proper investigations should be made and the matter set right.

MR. VEMA REDDY eloquently pleaded that proper encouragement should be given for Ayurvedic medicines. At present, the Government provided nearly Rs. 1,35,000 for medicines from foreign countries and even with that amount, sufficient supply of medicines could not be had. There were a number of herbs. etc., available in every nook and corner of Hindustan which are as effective as, if not more than, some of the medicines imported from foreign countries. He requested that efforts should be made with the help of doctors trained in western as well as in the eastern systems of medicine to investigate into the matter and report on the efficiency of the Indian herbs. In this connection, he drew the attention of the House to the considerable difficulty which the Government experienced in getting medicines from foreign countries during the period of the war and expressed the hope that with the introduction of the Ayurvedic system, not only such troubles would be avoided, but there would be a sufficient supply of medicine at much less cost.

Passing on to the Excise Department, he said that he had been repeatedly requesting the Government for a combination of the two departments of Forest and Excise under one officer, as the nature of work to be done by both the departments were almost the same; and if that suggestion was given effect to, the Government would save nearly two lakhs of rupees. With a little more

establishment, the Forest Department should be able to manage the work of the Excise Department also. That was his opinion in the matter.

He pointed out that the grant for the Police Department was not sufficient and required to be enhanced. The police force was not sufficient and in the taluk headquarters, at times, not even one police constable could be had in times of need. He requested that the police force might be increased and sufficient money provided in the budget therefor.

For Education, he said that the grant was insufficient and should be enhanced.

The grant provided in the budget, *viz.*, Rs. 20,000 for village improvements was not at all sufficient and must also be enhanced. It was from the villages that most of the income came to the treasuries of the State and as such it was not right to neglect them. The City of Mysore alone gets a contribution of a lakh of rupees, and Bangalore gets Rs. 35,000. The Bangalore City Municipality not being satisfied with the grant, wants to get a portion of the Assigned Tract revenue for their improvements. But the villages in the State get on the whole a paltry sum of Rs. 20,000 for their improvements. The amount provided in the budget is very small and requires to be enhanced.

He brought to the notice of Government that the *maidan* parts of the State also required improvement as the *Malnad* parts and requested that some provision should be made in the budget for that purpose.

He submitted that he had been repeatedly requesting Government for the improvement of the railway station at Mysore and that no action had been taken by them, and requested that as soon as possible, that station which is a very busy one in certain seasons of the year, should be improved, and that funds should be provided for the purpose.

He was in full sympathy with the difficulties of the menial servants in the State and agreed with many of the previous speakers in their view that their pay should be enhanced.

MR. SINGRI NANJAPPA brought to the notice of Government that the grant of Rs. 10,000 sanctioned for the Tiptur High School was not sufficient and requested that the same may be enhanced. The Dewan pointed out that that was a question of re-appropriation.

MR. NANJAPPA then saidthat there were not suitable buildings for the A. V. School at Tiptur and that some provision might be made to improve them.

Regarding Bhadravati Iron Works, he observed that the Government had a very costly establishment to manage the concern and requested that, owing to the depressed condition of the iron industry, the concern might be closed down temporarily until industrial conditions improved and the establishment withdrawn leaving only a small portion to take care of the machinery. He said that by that arrangement, a lot of money would be saved to Government.

Regarding Krishnarajasagara channels, he said that the work was not proceeding rapidly and requested that it should be completed early, so that it might yield some revenue. He suggested that the machinery used on the irrigational works in Sind—machines which could do the work of nearly 2,000 people—should be imported and work pushed through vigorously.

As one of the reasons for the fall in the railway income, he pointed out that the Mysore Railways had not arranged to connect their trains with the M. S. M. Railway trains at Arsikere. He was of opinion that if arrangements were made to connect their railways with the M. S. M. Railways at Arsikere and if the trains ran faster, the amount of income was bound to increase.

He brought to the notice of Government that they promised the people of the Tumkur District that the Education Cess would be abolished if they agreed to the levy of the Railway Cess. But they did not give effect to that assurance. They collected both the Railway Cess and the Education Cess. He requested that as there was no probability of opening new railway lines in the District in the near future, the Railway Cess might be returned to them. The District Board, he said, had sent a resolution to that effect.

The inspection staff for the village schools was not efficient and consequently, no satisfactory work was being turned out. He requested that better staff should be appointed.

MR. SHAMA SASTRY said that there was no need for a separate Co-operative Department. He was of opinion that the activities of that department should come under the Local Government scheme, as that was one of the training grounds for Self-Government. It had been suggested that Taluk Boards should be abolished, but that

would cause much dislocation in the scheme of Local Self-Government. Only by co-operation, could that want be made up. So, the department should be handed over to local bodies. There were a number of pensioners who could conveniently undertake to manage the concern and there was no necessity for such a big establishment. After all, the benefits accruing from the department were not commensurate with the expenditure on it. There was no need for Assistant Registrars, Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Registrars. One Registrar would do and he also may be a non-official. The pensioners, many of whom were still able-bodied and capable of doing excellent work, might be entrusted with the work of the Department in an honorary capacity. He pointed out that a large sum of money was being wasted by way of travelling allowances of the Inspectors and Assistant Registrars for disposing of one or two suits. In many cases, even those suits were not being disposed of promptly. Honorary Supervisors might be appointed in their stead. Granting, that suits were disposed of promptly, the decrees could not be executed promptly as the Co-operative Department have no right of attachment. The decisions of the Department were therefore not final and effective. He was therefore of opinion that the old order of things should be revived and that the jurisdiction should be transferred to the Civil Courts. By that arrangement, one and the same department would be responsible for the disposal of suits as well as of the execution of decrees. In consideration of all these facts, he suggested that the department might be handed over to local bodies and a large sum of money saved to Government. That would give a chance for pensioners also to work.

He said that although he had been repeatedly bringing a proposition before the House for the opening of a High School at Maddagiri, his prayers were not granted in spite of the fact that new High Schools were being opened year after year in different localities. He requested that a High School at Maddagiri might be opened at least during the next year.

He requested that Sanskrit education should be given more impetus and more funds should be provided for the purpose. Only Rs. 75,000 had been provided in the budget and it should be increased to at least one lakh of rupees. He did not want higher education for girls beyond a particular stage. They should be taught music for which

suitable instructors should be employed in every girls' school.

MR. B NARASINGA RAO pointed out that the grant for Courts of Law was still insufficient. He said that congestion in the courts had been increasing and it would take years to dispose of cases. Temporary Courts had not served the purpose of reducing congestion and giving adequate relief. Besides, there was no use of having a number of courts in one centre. The courts should be opened in different places to suit the conveniences of the people.

The DEWAN enquired if it would be better to have Itinerant Courts established. Mr. Narasinga Rao said that it would be somewhat better though stationary courts in different localities would be more satisfactory.

MR. NARASINGA RAO pointed out that though the Government increased the rate of Court Fees, the people did not get sufficient return.

Government sanctioned the Separation Scheme, but it was only in name. The people requested for a remedy for the existing bad conditions, but the remedy was worse than the disease. With the introduction of the above scheme, the Bench Courts came into existence and the working of those Courts was far from satisfactory. His opinion was that a number of Second Class Magistrates' Courts should be opened. Besides, complete separation had not been sanctioned. The Deputy Commissioners continue to be District Magistrates and the Special Magistrates continue to be subordinate to the Deputy Commissioners. He requested that the Special Magistrates might be made subordinate to the Sessions Judges who were under the control of the Chief Court. Otherwise, much benefit would not be derived from the Separation Scheme.

He suggested that a Civil Justice Committee might be appointed to tour throughout the State, and make recommendations for reforming the judicial administration in the State.

He said he did not agree with the views expressed by Mr. Paramasiviah that the House voted grants to the University expecting that all the successful candidates from the University would find employment under Government. It was not possible for Government to provide every university man with an appointment and the principle of sending boys to schools and universities with the mere object of getting appointments was not right and besides was not the goal of education.

He agreed with Mr. Hutchaveeregowda in his view that the sooner the Miller Committee report and the Government orders thereon were set aside, the better it would be in the common interests of the State.

Referring to the losses incurred by the Weaving Factory in Bangalore, it was stated that they were due mainly to the fact that inexperienced and untrained men were put in charge of the concern. It was not literary education that was wanted of the men working in the factory, but men with practical experience should be employed. The work done in the factory was not satisfactory, or else, there would be no justification for incurring a loss of Rs. 21,000 where a profit of Rs. 6,000 was expected. An experienced weaver with only four looms had been able to maintain 20 souls and it was surprising to see Government incurring a loss of Rs. 21,000 on a concern on which lakhs of rupees were invested. It was therefore suggested that if ten members from the weaving communities such as Devangas, Saligars, Chennigars, etc., were selected, the working of the factory would improve very much.

The First Member pointed out that the Factory was not intended for purposes of any profit to Government, but on the other hand, it was intended to be a demonstration and training institute. Hence no profits would accrue. If the factory had been run on a purely commercial basis, some profits should certainly have been realised. To do that, the branches of demonstration, training and experimenting should be separated from the main factory. He also pointed out that the losses referred to were on account of the re-valuation at market rate of the previous stock lying undisposed of for a long time.